

# "Quote"

To conserve the time of Public Speakers, Educators, Writers, Ministers, Executives and all who are "Too Busy to Read"

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Newspaper headline on the Hess Hegira: "Average German Doesn't Know What to Think." You can put ditto marks under that for "Average Briton" and "Average American." From reams of releases, our palm goes to Winston Churchill for succinct summary: "This is one of those cases in which the imagination is somewhat baffled by the facts."

**The War Week**—Dramatic quality of One-Man Invasion tends to obscure events which may prove of greater import and immediacy—the reputed coalition of Communist Russia and Nazi Germany; the acquiescence of Vichy in German program; smouldering industrial volcano in U. S.

You must understand Petain philosophy to see logic of full co-operation to Nazi cause, Petain is not pro-German. Nor is he pro-English. He is passionately pro-French. To see France again attain some measure of dignity and power amongst sovereign nations is consuming dream of a tired old man. He may have taken devious and deceptive course to that end; but in truth he hadn't much choice. Pres. Roosevelt's denunciation signalizes break; may forecast seizure of French islands in this hemisphere.

**The Middle East**—Hitler will land token troops in Iraq, via Syria—mostly planes, since Iraq's negligible air force was annihilated by British. But this course probably is too slow for major offensive. Turkey must be pressured for permission to move troops overland. German Ambassador von Papen now in Ankara delivering illustrated sales talk titled "The New Order in Europe." If prospect proves allergic to dotted lines, Russia may be called to aid in closing sale.

With Turkey properly persuaded—and it seems she must surrender—Hitler has direct route to Iraq oil. Meanwhile, Stalin may cross Persian (Iranian) border and take that country into Red domain.



## Strikes and Defense . . .

We want no stopping in this National Defense work. We want no strikes against the National Defense. The right to strike should not be abrogated, but the need to strike should be eliminated. There is no need for organizational or jurisdictional strikes now. Labor should not tolerate them at this time.—From an Editorial in *American Legion Magazine*, 5-41.

**Egypt**—Military strategists have asked, "Why doesn't Britain attack?" British strength comparatively greater now than it will be once pincers movement brings danger of encirclement. Apparently campaign is now beginning.

If Gen. Wavell can hold Suez and Alexandria—and there are those who believe he has a chance if given steady flow of U. S. supplies—Hitler's Middle Eastern victory may prove hollow one. He cannot be advantaged by oil unless he can move it. To accomplish transportation, he must sweep British from Mediterranean. This will not be so long as Britain holds Suez and Gibraltar.

**The Air Battle**—Nazis turn from persistent bombing of harbors and docks to give concentrated attention to RAF airdromes. This is tacit admission that RAF has been hitting where it hurts. These concentrated attacks may be serious business for

Britain. Sir Edw. Ellington, RAF marshal, admits it is becoming "increasingly difficult" to find acceptable airdrome sites. Startling truth is that, even now, certain types of planes come from U. S. production lines faster than British can place them. One "bottleneck" is airdromes; another, more serious, is personnel.

Plan to train RAF pilots in U. S., as announced this week, has been brewing since last fall. Original proposal was to train British recruits in Southern states during past winter. England lacks space; and training camps make attractive targets for enemy. Increasing plane production will meet acute shortage of RAF pilots. Look for plan to recruit American volunteers.

**Strike Situation**—At mid-week strike prospects appeared worse than at any time since Defense Program launched. General Motors last-minute give-in improves picture somewhat. Lewis, "dissatisfied" with progress of negotiations with Southern operators, again threatens general strike of soft coal miners. With no reserves, defense industries would be immediately imperiled. Lewis, strong isolationist, wouldn't mind seeing aid to Britain slowed down. Fundamentally, he is concerned about his Southern set-up. These miners are none too firm in the faith. He fears they may give concessions that will weaken his hold on mining group as a whole.

At time of recent temporary working arrangement, it was said Pres. Roosevelt was ready to "take over and operate mines at once and argue later." He may again have that opportunity—and before many days.

One of the Washington columns (Pearson & Allen) stated this week that Pres. Roosevelt had definitely determined upon a convoy plan and would so state in next public address (now scheduled for May 27th).

"He Who Never Quotes, is Never Quoted."—Charles Haddon Spurgeon

### The Fine Art of Throwing Monkey-Wrenches into the Machinery

There is a very old fable of a hound dog who set out one morning to chase a rabbit. But the wily rabbit soon outdistanced his aggressor, and the hound returned to meet the banter of his comrades. "Ah, yes" he said philosophically, "but you must remember that I was running for exercise, while the rabbit was running for his life."

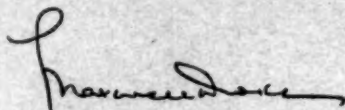
It is because the British have been fighting for their lives—and for Freedom which they hold dearer than life itself—that they have been able to make astounding production records in these twenty war months. Much of the same spirit has pervaded Canadian industry and will become increasingly evident in our own defense program.

If we accept only a pad-and-pencil approach to the problem, it is possible to prove rather conclusively that Hitler, with his unlimited resources of slave labor can match any potential production program of the democracies. But we cannot overlook the fact that this labor-under-duress has many unsatisfactory features, from the viewpoint of the oppressor.

Herbert Hoover, in his radio talk of Sunday evening, pointed out that peoples "disarmed to their very carving knives" cannot well revolt. But resistance to restraint is a very old trait amongst European folk. And revolt may take many forms. QUOTE has cited many instances where citizens in the occupied countries have applied ingenuity to outwit their masters. We prophesy that the fine art of throwing monkey-wrenches into the machinery of Nazi production will be further perfected in months to come.

John Maloney, a Red Cross official, recently returned from Europe, cites two instances typical of the times. A Czech workman, in a plant manufacturing airplane motor cylinders, was given a wrong gauge by an inexperienced German overseer. He knew a mistake had been made, but who was he to contradict a German expert! Six hundred cylinders were drilled before the error was detected. In another plant, three thousand tons of steel were spoiled when workers added sulphur and zinc to the molten metal.

Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely. In the aggregate, they may turn the tide for Freedom.



Publisher.

### AGRICULTURE—

The more I hear about the problems of agriculture, the more I wonder what keeps the farmer from getting the economic parity to which he is entitled.

It is really queer; for the farmer could get along without the city man, but the city man couldn't possibly get along without the farmer.

The trouble is, I suppose, that the farmer is by nature an individualist, mistrustful of anything that savors of "organization." He is thus no match for the well-organized forces of industry and labor.

Life is hard for the individualist—and it seems to be getting harder.—HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN, *The Chicago Daily News*.

### ARMY—Democracy

The greatest leveler in America is the United States Army. Lords and laborers, thrust together in an army camp, gain knowledge of and a respect for each other that they could gain nowhere else in our social set-up. Imagine, for instance, an unemployed boy coming out of a family-on-relief, doing the manual of arms with Jimmie Ste-

wart, the movie star who has just exchanged his \$1500 a week in Hollywood for \$21 a month as a buck private in a California camp.

Then there is Jackie Coogan, jilted and jaded and the saddest figure in the ranks of Young America, now a "buck" at Camp Roberts; Sidney Kingsley, who wrote *Dead End* and *Men In White*, bucking it at Fort Jay, N. Y.; Ed (Porky) Oliver, who has been making \$12,000 a year as a golf pro, and Hugh Mulcahy, pitcher for the Philadelphia "Phillies."—*Christian Herald*, 5-41.

### ARMY—Maps

The mobility of modern warfare has made obsolete the stationary field headquarters of an army, requiring the general staff to be able to move with as much speed as the motorized army itself. So the British have developed a mobile map-making unit to furnish plenty of maps for the commanding officers as they move along rapidly with their forces. Each of the units . . . consists of four vehicles and each unit is complete in itself, with a capacity of 2,000 maps per hour under field service conditions. All of the necessary equipment—zinc printing plates, a press, water for the various processes, generating equipment and supplies—is carried in the four vehicles. One truck carries stores—paper and other supplies; a second furnishes the necessary power with its generating equipment. The other two vehicles do the actual map-making work. One is fitted as a "photo-mechanical" truck to make the zinc plates, while the other carries a press to print the maps.—*Motor Transport*.

### ART—Display

In the fragile little house of northern Japan, usually of one room, there is a small recess in one corner with a platform lifted about twelve inches from the floor and reaching to the ceiling. Here is displayed for several days at a time one household treasure, not a cheap gaudy ornament but sometimes a lovely vase, or perhaps a strip of hand embroidery in beautiful colors and shades, maybe a carefully written motto or a dainty little statue. Each is displayed alone in order that nothing shall detract from its beauty or effect. All these treasures are kept in a tiny fireproof white house of one room set apart from the living quarters called The Treasure House and from which one bit of beauty at a time is enjoyed.—MABELLE RAE LEGRAND, "For and About Women," *The United States Baptist*, 5-41.



## BUSINESS

Once upon a time not so long ago the size of business was not regarded with an evil eye so long as it did not step unfairly on other toes. Then it was that enterprises which could reach these exalted heights were important themes for success stories. They were pointed to with pride as shining examples to stir the ambition of youth to what was possible when opportunity came knocking at his door. But in this era of narrow perspective, growth is no longer an achievement in which honest pride can be taken. At least, this seems to be the attitude assumed by the Securities & Exchange Commission when it wrote into its opinion of a public utility company that it was too large for the well being of the industry. So where growth formerly was nurtured, now the prevailing tendency is to stunt it, and in consequence all efforts by the government to hire venture capital into developing new enterprises fall by the wayside.—Editorial in *Financial World*, 5-7-41.

## More on Ship Losses

JOSEPH ALSOP and ROBERT KINTER, from whose column we take the following paragraph are authors of *The American White Paper*, and generally regarded as closer to the Administration than any other Washington correspondents:

Isolationists . . . recently seized upon an innocently misleading letter from the chairman of the maritime commission, Admiral Emory S. Land, to create the impression that the shipping situation is not serious. The impression is grossly false.

(This letter) was a reply to a request for information from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg as to sinkings of ships clearing from United States ports. Since the convoys form at Halifax, only the small group of very fast vessels clear from our ports for the dangerous Atlantic passage. The question was therefore misleading. Admiral Land's figures had to be compiled from newspaper reports. The answer was therefore, doubly misleading. (Copyright, *New York Tribune, Inc.*)

## Hoover Highlights

*Following are a few of the more significant points made by HERBERT HOOVER in his radio address of Sunday evening, May 11:*

"The potential might of this nation is the strongest thing in this whole world. . . . That strength is always here in America. It cannot be defeated. I deny that the defense of the United States is dependent upon any other nation. . . .

"It is a certainty that we shall be at war the moment our navy is put into action. . . . If we join this war we must use a larger portion of our present scant production for our own equipment and defense. . . . And that means if we join this war we must give Britain less tools of war during her most critical period.

"If we stay out of this war, we can take more risks in parting with our tools of war.

"There are risks in this course, but it is the least perilous road we can now take. This solution will not please extremists on either side. Common sense and stark truth rarely do, but I am convinced that here lies the road to national unity that is so essential to America at this time."

## BUSINESS—Securities

"If someone were to convince you that the United States would be at war by summer, would it be your inclination to sell some or all of your securities?"

The brokerage firm of Fenner & Beane last week put this question to clients served by their sixty offices throughout the country. Approximately 3500 responses were received. Of those who answered, 78.8 said they would not be disposed to sell their holdings because of a war threat.

## CENSORSHIP

While the European war has destroyed the livelihood of millions, it has made jobs for thousands of others: the censors. For instance, the British Colony of Bermuda—a mere nineteen miles of sunny islands—maintains a staff of 700 censors. . . . Censorship is an old wartime custom. But never has the job been so complicated as it is today. Our varied and rapid network of communications—air mail, telegraph, cable, radio, and telephone—has trebled the work of censorship. It has been estimated for example that eighteen minutes after a news story reaches New York from London, it is reprinted in full in Berlin. At the same time, modern methods of warfare have lengthened the classified list of harmful information. . . . Even the weather, in these days of aerial warfare, is classified as "military information useful to the enemy."—*The Eagle Magazine*, 5-41.

## CHILDREN—War

American children are showing more fright and worry over war than British children who have stood war's actual dangers according to Dr. Harvie D. Coghill of the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. Coghill advised child specialists and psychiatrists to begin a home defense program by helping parents to realize need for calmness.

An army of frightened children is being produced here in America as a result of listening for hours to the radio war news broadcasts plus the hysteria of parents. These children, he reported, show more evidence of anxiety states than English refugee children who have gone through bombing.—*Science News Letter*, 5-3-41.

## Quote prophecies—

—that a "cooling-off" period on the convoy issue is now about due. Reaction against the extreme interventionists is becoming more articulate. The Hoover speech of last Sunday is certain to have its effect. We still think that some form of modified convoy is a probable development of the next few weeks, but for the immediate present the moderate isolationists are to have their inning. However, public reaction on this issue is largely emotional, and a decided change in the European picture might quickly alter public sentiment.

## THE COLUMNISTS' COLUMN

The reaction to what I wrote recently about the need for faith and the personal conviction that aggressor nations are scourges set upon us because of our idolatrous ways, has been such that I am constrained to venture a little further along this course.

For nearly five years, there has been a theme running thru this column. . . . I have believed that if Americans would feel as passionately about our own domestic shortcomings—our poverty, political immorality, our diseases, our own wretched management of our economic system as they do about who is righteous and who is evil in Europe, we would be much better equipped morally to preach to the remainder of the world. . . .

England and America, I have always felt, are destined to be leaders on this earth. But I have also felt that both nations have forsaken the principles of the law of God as deeply as did the world peoples more than 2,000 years ago, when, to fulfill the law, but save His people, God gave His only Son to suffer the penalty of death as decreed by His law.

What I have tried to do so stumbingly is to point out the errors and inconsistencies in the morality of political conduct in world affairs by both Britain and America. As leaders of the world, we cannot continue being falsely moral in our national conduct to justify or cloak our material indulgences and imperialisms, without a Divine Power ordering for us a Day of Reckoning.

I am quite certain that God has decreed that England and America, to win today's battle, must re-arm so totally that we will both be broken economically. I am equally convinced that our political systems, and the filth and decay that is in them, will be destroyed in the next 5 years.

But I am equally convinced that out of travail will come a more divine economic system. . . . I am convinced that a new age will come upon us, where, as the Bible foretells, men will beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks.

Though the way is hard and confusing these dark days, I personally I began to get a faint glimmering of entertain less fear than I did before the light shining thru the forest.—BOAKE CARTER (*Abridged from his column distributed by Ledger Syndicate*).

## COMPARISON

Mr. Townley, a jeweler, was a man of modest means, but he had in stock one diamond of rare perfection. Whenever a salesman came in with an assortment of jewels, Mr. Townley would place his perfect stone alongside the one for sale and the degree in which the other diamonds could hold their own against it determined the price he offered. . . . Frequently he was offered a huge price for this gem, but when the would-be buyer, noting the modest establishment, wondered audibly at the dealer's refusal to sell, he would reply:

"This jewel has saved me many times its cost, for my judgment, unaided, might betray me into paying more for a good-looking diamond than it is worth; when, however, I place it next to my perfect jewel, every flaw is revealed, and I know just what price it is safe for me to pay."—SOPHIE G. CHERNISS, "Illuminating the Text," *High Points*, 3-41.

## COMPETITION

Competition is a harder task master than a dictator, but under it we are free to make our own decisions and we work for much better rewards than any dictator has to offer. Individually, every one of us accomplishes more when he has to compete with others. It is the combination of individual competitive efforts which brings about social improvement and progress.—*Consumers Should Know*, Bureau of Research and Education, Advertising Federation of America.

## EDUCATION

Mason City, Iowa, has what is believed to be the only two-way speaker system employed by any school in the United States. By means of an inexpensive telephonic device, the whole schoolroom is brought to the beds of incapacitated children in their own homes. One portable unit of the device is located in the classroom where it transmits every spoken word to the student's home station. There, propped up in bed or seated in a wheelchair, the unseen pupil makes his recitation into another unit and is heard by everyone in the class.—*The Journal of the National Education Association*, 4-41.

## FATIGUE

Either live the life you like, or like the life you live. . . . Most of us, of course, can't throw up our jobs and find pleasanter ones. . . . But, to outwit fatigue, the secret is to plan your life so that, no matter how hard it

is, you will have some satisfaction out of it. Then concentrate on that satisfaction, and consider the drudgery merely fair payment. Don't for heaven's sake, let the drudgery blot out everything else. The most fatiguing thing in the world is to feel that life is an endless, dreary chore. . . . That isn't true of a single one of us, no matter how poor or distressed.—NEWMAN L. HOPINGARNER, "Are You a Droop?" *American Magazine*, 6-41.

## FOOD—In Wartime

With cargo space daily becoming more precious, the U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture is considering means for dehydration of huge quantities of vegetables to be shipped to Britain.

Experts explain that with water taken out of potatoes, turnips, peas, carrots, etc., the size can be cut down to about one-ninth of normal. The dried legumes can be returned to normal thru soaking and boiling.

It is estimated that average Briton eats 1,000 pounds of vegetables yearly, a good part of which must be imported. Under present plan, imports for equal food value, would be reduced to 110 pounds per person.

## FREEDOM

As long as we discriminate between light and darkness there is hope. Dark ages come only when the light within goes out. Tyrants become world masters only when men's hearts bow down, when men call the world of tyrants good and tyrants' tyranny freedom. Men become really slaves only when they sing hymns to slavery. Liberty will not vanish until men begin to laud bondage.—R. H. MARKHAM, "The Wave of The Past" an answer to ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH'S "The Wave of the Future"—(*University of North Carolina Press*, 25).

## INSURANCE

If I had my way, I would write the word "insure" over the door of every cottage, and upon the blotting book of every public man; because I am convinced that for sacrifices that are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophes which otherwise would smash them up forever. It is our duty to arrest the ghastly waste not merely of human happiness, but of national health and strength which follows the death of the breadwinner. The frail boat in which the fortunes of the family are embarked, founders, and the women and children are left to struggle hopelessly on the dark waters of a friendless world.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.



**LABOR—Strike Conciliation**

Recently, efforts to settle a threatened strike at a large mid-western plant were stymied by the employer's distrust of the local union agent. None of the arguments in the conciliator's repertoire made the slightest dent. But in journeying back and forth between the two camps the conciliator discovered that both men were candid camera addicts. A little later he casually tossed on the employer's desk some striking photographs of children. Swell shots, the boss exclaimed, and nice-looking kids. Whose children? Why, the labor agent's. The employer began to admit that well maybe, the agent was a fellow you could talk to, after all. Within an hour a conference had been arranged—a successful one.—STANLEY HUGH, "Steelmen and Associates," *Current History & Forum*, 5:41.

**LABOR—Strikes**

Label on the cover of *The Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology of the British Empire*:

"The publishers regret that owing to labor troubles this issue has been unavoidably delayed."

**LAW**

Overheard at a recent gathering of attorneys: "I have the ideal client. He is rich—and scared."

**LITERATURE—Poetry**

Poetry can hardly be without some use today when it can be called on by the leaders of free culture in order to express, as Wordsworth put it, the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings." It is no coincidence that the chief executives of the democratic states have thus on several memorable occasions quoted from poetry while the chief executioners of the totalitarian states have never strayed beyond bombast. It is difficult to imagine a more awkward place for poetry than in the mouths of Herrs Hitler, Goering and Goebbels. . . . On the other hand, who among those listening some weeks ago to the overseas broadcast of the British Prime Minister can soon forget the use of the historic quotation from Longfellow sent to Mr. Churchill by the President as a message of hope and faith: "Sail on, O Ship of State, . . ." or only last Sunday when the Prime Minister ended a moving talk with a passage from Arthur Hugh Clough's "Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth."—*Saturday Review of Literature*, 5:3-41.

## THE NEW BOOKS...

### What You Want to Know About Them

**The Wounded Don't Cry**—QUENTIN REYNOLDS, American war correspondent for *Collier's*, distinguished writer of short stories, and author of the more recent *A London Diary*. (Dutton, \$2.50).

Not long ago a "cool, low-pitched" voice was heard in the motion picture houses throughout America, simply and unemotionally pointing out the significance of those telling scenes in the film "London Can Take It." The voice was that of Quentin Reynolds, husky ex-football star of Brown University, whom Damon Runyon epitomizes as "one of the greatest reporters of these times."

An eye-witness, or more accurately a participant, in the "twentieth-century Gethsemane" of France and England, the author writes his story from the heart of war-torn London. There the peck of his typewriter is drowned in the wall of screech-bombs, and the slam of the neatly-thrown carriage is a whisper against near-by and distant explosions.

Reynolds saw France fall. Like the French soldier whom he learned to know and admire, he could not believe the end was near until the thumping of German boots began to reverberate in the streets of Paris. A cherished baby Austin carried him, along with sad hordes of refugees, south and away from the German advance. Not only as a refugee, but as a front-line observer, he saw doomed France succumb. One ingenious ruse after another succeeded in getting this quick-thinking reporter to the scene of activity. (Stowing away in the ambulance driven by his friend the actor. Bob Montgomery, was only one of many.) "Why did France collapse?" asks Reynolds rhetorically. Because, in courtesy to Belgium, who might think it an unfriendly act, the Maginot line was not extended to the sea along the French-Belgian border. And because Mandel, the Magnificent, was not named Du Pont.

"The wounded don't cry." Reynolds learned this truth in Paris, in Tours, in Bordeaux. England proved it to him, too. The lads back from Dunkirk—"A lot of us (correspondents) think that England won the war there"—

could still joke. Inquired one buddy of his pal, "'Ow was that Wednesday at Dunkirk?"

"'Ow was it? Bloody awful. Rained the whole bloody day."

Watching Spitfires in action; talking with Spitfire and bomber pilots before and after an attack; through "Churchill's Channel," on an armed trawler; touring London's caves at night, all joined the forces of Reynolds

"There is only one infallible test to determine whether a plane above is a German or English bomber; stand there and if it drops a bomb on you, then you are fairly safe in assuming that it is a German plane."

"Refugees as a class are the most unattractive-looking people in the world."

"England is a country that produces a great many old fools who somehow find their way to high places. England doesn't produce many young fools."

Of French civilian and military complacency: "France looked upon the Maginot line as Americans still mistakenly look upon the Atlantic Ocean."

"The pub is the symbol of free speech in England."

first-hand experience. Introductions to "Ernie" Bevin, and to France's de Gaulle; a glimpse of Queen Wilhelmina asleep in a West End shelter, and the sight of a plane being born are pictured for us through the author's observing eyes. "I learn about England by spending my time at a Royal Air Force mess, . . . on the beach at Dover with the Army men, . . . with local volunteers in the suburbs, . . . in the pubs of rural England. I hear England talk every day."

We learn by the safe and easy way. But for almost every chapter Reynolds has risked his life. It's an unassuming kind of courage which isn't blown up as false bravery. "People get afraid in an air raid. We all get afraid. Only a half-wit wouldn't be afraid. But hurt or unhurt, they don't cry. Not even the wounded."

## MERCHANDISING—

### Army Canteens

The manufacturers of *Twenty Grand* (10 cent) cigarettes are designing distinctive individual packages for each of the large army training camps. Thus the boys of each cantonment may have their "private brand" of smokes. The idea is soon to be extended to the navy.

### MORALE—In War

If the English wish to crack morale of hungry Germans, let them invent a bomb that will smell like beefsteak frying in a smother of onions.

### MOTHERHOOD—Rewards

Japan will award a medal and an annuity of \$10.50 a month for life to every mother of twenty-five children.—*The Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Star*.

### NAZISM—Cruelty

In September, October and November of 1940, 85,000 blind, incurably ill or aged Germans were put to death by the Gestapo. They were put to death as casually as the SPCA chloroforms old and helpless dogs. They were not killed for mercy. They were killed because they could no longer manufacture guns in return for the food which they consumed; because the German hospitals were needed for wounded soldiers; because their death was the ultimate logic of the National Socialist doctrine of racial superiority and the survival of the physically fit. This direct killing of the innocent done by order of public authority was not discovered at once. There is a big hospital near Urach in Wurttemberg. In September, the priests noticed that the elderly people in the hospital were dying in increasing numbers, and dying on certain days. These priests discovered that systematic euthanasia was being practised in this hospital. The old and incurably ill were being killed off by the injection of small quantities of poison in their veins. The poison was one which causes death and cannot be detected.

Later, according to the accounts of these priests, the Gestapo found that poisoning was unnecessarily expensive. Gas chambers were used until the Nazis found an even simpler method which involved no cost at all. Air bubbles were injected into the veins of those chosen to die and death was instantaneous when the bubbles reached the heart.—MICHAEL STRAIGHT, "Germany Executes Her 'Unfit'," *The New Republic*, 5-5-'41.

### Will Rogers Speaking

(Is the message for us?)

Europe tells us they want our moral leadership and moral responsibility and tells us we're so big, and so strong, and so wonderful, and so marvelous. But they're the same folks that call us Uncle Shylock and money grabbers and blatant and ill-mannered, and all the time talkin' about how we won the war. I don't see how them two ideas work out together. I think we should be sympathetic toward European nations and all that, but we don't have to marry Europe. And when the country finds itself married to Europe there ain't none of this divorce in Reno by noon. Say, listen, you're tied up and goin' to find it hard to break loose. And then they'd sue us for nonsupport.

—WILL ROGERS, in one of his newspaper columns of the early 1930's.

## NEWSPAPERS

Apropos of the recent demise of Boston's old-line paper, the *Transcript*, is the story told of a butler who announced, "Three reporters and a gentleman from the *Transcript*, sir."

## OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Anti-Quisling posters are appearing on Oslo buildings faster than police can remove them. They show up in the most unexpected places. During Sunday morning service in an Oslo church, a large poster depicting Quisling as a devil with horns and forked tail suddenly unfolded from a rafter directly above the minister's head.

When the mayor of a town of 4,000 persons was asked by Oslo military headquarters to submit a list of 50 most prominent citizens "for possible consultation," he smelled rats. The list submitted contained names of every Quisling sympathizer within the knowledge of the city council. A month later, when the citizenry refused to comply with a minor Nazi regulation, the fifty "prominent citizens" found themselves in a civilian concentration camp as hostages for a town delighted to be rid of them.—JOHN MALONEY, An American Red Cross Official, recently returned from Europe, "Underground War on Hitler" *American Magazine*, 6-41.

## PERSONNEL

Over eighty years ago, in the original store of Carson, Pirie & Scott, Chicago, the following rules were published, and all employees had to abide by them:

1. Store must be opened from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. the year round.
2. Store must be swept; counters, base shelves and showcases dusted; lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; a pail of water, also a bucket of coal brought in before breakfast (if there is time to do so) and attend to customers who call.
3. The employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement will surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.
4. Each employee must pay not less than \$5 a year to the church and must attend Sunday School regularly.
5. Men employees are given one evening a week for courting, and two if they go to prayer meeting.
6. After fourteen hours of work in the store the leisure hours should be spent mostly in reading.—*Rough Notes*, 5-'41.

## POSSESSION

He that owns the things that men must have owns the men that must have them.—EDWARD BELLAMY.

## RADIO

The radio serials are so full of tragedy that you have to turn to the war items to get yourself cheered up.—WALTER WINCHELL, *On Broadway*.

## RADIO—Commentators

A radio commentator is just a sounding-board against which higher knowledge bounces back to listeners for digestion. When we commentators manage to assimilate it, anybody can.—CESAR SAERCHINGER.

## RECREATION

There's a half-mile of miniature railroad tracks set up in an old greenhouse in New York City. Everything from freights to streamliners goes tearing around on them. The track, built on three different levels, provides all the problems (thrills and spills) of a real railroad system—including tunnels, bridges, over- and underpasses. Any one can go there to play—a ticket for 13 weeks costs \$7.

Any and all wrecks are on the house.—*Vogue*, 5-1-'41.



## RELIGION

America's first and greatest need is not greater armies, is not a stronger navy, is not a more efficient air force—America's primary need is more and better Sunday schools.—GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

" "

A short time before he died Heywood Broun told some friends that he believed two of the most important forces in the world were communism and Catholicism and that a choice between the two had sooner or later to be made. Broun was asked why he made his choice in favor of Catholicism. "The church," he replied, "is much easier on sinners."

## RELIGION—As Nazi Tool

Nazi schemes for using the churches for political ends finds illustration in the case of a German Protestant named Lade who joined the Russian Church and managed to receive consecration as bishop by the "Orthodox" church of the Ukraine. Hiding his real identity under the name of Seraphim, he proceeded to Berlin where he was recognized by the Nazis as bishop of the Russian exiles in Germany, and was given money and other support by Hitler. Pressure was brought to bear on the Orthodox in France, Belgium, and the Balkans to accept his spiritual leadership. Parishes and dioceses that refuse are declared illegal, and their clergy are liable to punishment. On the other hand the Orthodox in Hungary and Roumania are assured protection and favorable treatment through Nazi influence, under Seraphim Lade's administration. The Roumanian Patriarch has been pressed gradually to depose all the Roumanian higher clergy, to be replaced by Seraphim's nominees. The Serb, Bulgarian, and Greek churches are to be lined up as soon as possible, forcibly if necessary, with the new regime.—*The Sunday School Times*, 4-19-41.

## SABOTAGE

After explaining and debunking blaring headline announcements of recent plant explosions and industrial accidents, hinted or stated outright to be the work of saboteurs, a G-Man (FBI investigator in modern terms) "in the know" had this to say:

"Regardless of the rumors circulated, there have been no organized acts of sabotage in the United States since the war began in Europe. There have been many cases of sabotage, but

these have been the efforts of individuals, often as not disgruntled employees or those with personal motives for destroying certain things.

"The important thing now, as I see it, is for people to keep their common sense, their balance, in thinking about sabotage. Remember, even in a normal year we have in the United States about 25,000 fires in manufacturing plants, including 8,000 to 10,000 explosions. At that rate you can have a 'wave' of sabotage any time you want it. Just to know that should be enough to prevent newspaper readers from becoming unduly excited, or fearful, a condition valuable to any enemy."—ROBERT R. MULLEN, "How the G-Men Guard Industry," *Christian Science Monitor*, 5-3-41.

SELECTIVE SERVICE—  
Deferment

A direct appeal to the president by a Milwaukee, Wisconsin, bridegroom who asked deferment although he was married only February 14, resulted in President Roosevelt's reversal of the action of the district draft board which had put the conscript in Class 1A.

The request for deferment was made on the ground that the bride earned only \$6 a week part time and was therefore partially dependent on her husband economically and wholly dependent on him emotionally. There was also evidence that the marriage had not been consummated to evade the draft.—*U. S. Week*, 5-3-41.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Last year the government thought that 900,000 applicants would file for Social Security benefits totaling \$114,000,000 during the year. But during the first four months, only 62,000 applied for pensions totaling \$1,173,000. The average worker eligible for a pension was making around \$66 a month, and was unwilling to give up \$66 for \$23 income under Social Security pension.—*Leader's Magazine*, 5-41.

## TACT

A notice-board at the gate of the very beautiful garden of a hotel in the Vale of Avoca reads, "Ladies and gentlemen will not, and others must not, pluck the flowers in this garden." And, of course, nobody does.—C. O. GREY, *The Sphere*, London.

## THRIFT

Savings are not a deduction from the flow of purchasing power. The money simply goes through different channels. Money nowadays is not generally saved by burying it in an iron pot under a stone near the fireplace. It is deposited; . . . it serves as a backing for loans made to individuals or businesses that spend the money they borrow for houses or new factory buildings, machinery or essential raw materials. Savings thus normally return to the purchasing power flow and keep business moving.—From the report of the Committee on "Study of Depressions," National Association of Manufacturers.

## TROUBLED WORLD

Not Subject to Change—In Northampton, Massachusetts, the former home of Calvin Coolidge and the seat of Smith College, a fellow asked his newsdealer-and-stationer if he had a map of the world in stock. The newsdealer said no, that world conditions were too variable these days to warrant stocking up on world maps. "Only maps we carry are of Northampton Massachusetts," he said.—*The New Yorker*, 5-3-41.

## WAR—Benefits

I wonder whether it is too much to hope that . . . we shall be able to . . . rebuild our peace-time world so as to preserve everything of war which is worth preserving? What we need is a kind of non-material war museum where, instead of gazing at an obsolete uniform in a glass cage, we can press a magic button and see a vision of ourselves as we were while this revealing mood was freshly upon us. . . . There are no such magic buttons. The nearest approach to them . . . are the poems and articles—and even the letters and chance phrases—which are struck out of people like sparks at such moments as these. . . . Put down somewhere too everything you see or hear which will help later on to recapture the spirit of this tragic, marvelous and eye-opening time: so that, having recaptured it, we can use it for better ends. We may not, of course, ever get the chance: but if we do, and once more fail to act upon it, I feel pretty sure we shan't be given another one.—JAN STRUTHER, *Mrs. Miniver*, (Harcourt, \$2.00).

## WAR—China

Adding a new feature to the air-raid alarm system in Chungking, China, the capital city's Air Defense Headquarters has announced the use of a triangular red signal in case a lone Japanese bomber or pursuit plane invades the province. When such a signal is hoisted, it is explained, all business and other work can and should go on as usual as Chinese pursuits will engage the enemy aircraft by meeting it at the outskirts of the city. . . . Air defense authorities explained that this new signal is provided because Japanese light bombers, sometimes one or two planes at a time, have been raiding different places with the primary purpose of disturbing the daily life of the civilian population.—*China at War*, 4-41.

## WAR—Labor

In England the work week was decreased from seven days to six days because of "the exhaustion of the workers who returned from a long day's work only to be bombed all night, night after night."—*U. S. Week*, 5-3-41.

## WAR—Red Cross

A feature of the German methods which caused bitter comment among the Belgians was apparent abuse of the Red Cross symbol. I heard several stories from alleged eyewitnesses claiming that the Germans had painted the Red Cross on the roofs of buildings containing munitions and other war material. I saw thousands of German army vehicles bearing the Red Cross of which a great many certainly had no connection with the medical service.—*LARS MOEN, Under the Iron Heel*, (Lippincott, \$2.75).

## WAR—Unpopularity

This war is not popular in the United States; making America an "arsenal of democracy" is not really popular; if the Administration avoids facing that fact it is going to make the mistake of its life. Rather, it should face the fact and find the reason.—*DOROTHY THOMPSON*.

## YOUTH

In all times the condemnation of youth has been essentially the self-condemnation of their elders.—*ALVIN JOHNSON*, director New School for Social Research, *Survey Midmonthly*, 4-41.

## Good Stories you can use . . .

### "I LAUGHED AT THIS ONE"

By IRVIN S. COBB

On Easter morning my mother and my Aunt Laura went around the corner to their own church where they were convinced the Almighty naturally would make His headquarters, when, as and if, in Paducah. Having worshiped after the somewhat break formulas of old-line Presbyterianism, they decided to call in at the Episcopal church to observe how the communicants there carried on, what with a surpliced choir and altar drapes and, by the standards of these two, other practices bordering on the semi-idolatrous. They expected the worst, seeing that the parish had lately acquired a new clergyman out of Virginia and he was inclined to be High Church, or at least highfalutin'. The rumor was that he insisted on some ultra-formalistic innovations for the service this day.

At the door, the pair of them were met by a youngish vestryman whom they had known all his life. As he ushered them, he murmured, "Good morning, Mrs. Fowler; good morning, Mrs. Cobb"; and then, obviously pestered and obviously obeying instructions from his rector, he added: "Christ is risen."

"Ah, indeed!" said Aunt Laura grimly, and lifted her nose—she had a gift for nose-lifting—and sniffed a sardonic sniff.

Halfway up the aisle, their abashed escort turned them over to a senior vestryman, Mr. M. B. Nash, who likewise was an old and, ordinarily, a greatly esteemed friend.

Motioning them to places in a pew reserved for visitors, Mr. Nash, also obeying the embarrassing signs of having been rehearsed, half-whispered:

"Christ is risen!"

"Yes" said Aunt Laura in a chilled, far-carrying tone, "so Lawrence Dallam was just telling us—it must be all over town by now."—From the author's autobiography, *Exit Laughing* (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50).

A young matron's little daughter didn't quite get the patriotic significance of "e pluribus unum" under the brass eagle on her mother's new dress. Giving the ornament a close-up, she asked: "But, Mother, why the Plumbers' Union?"—*Sales Management*.

## Wisecracks of the Week

A wife is a woman who wanted to marry a man that other women wanted, and then doesn't like it when they continue to want him after he becomes a husband.—*RUTH MILLETT*.

The political speeches of the week continued to be pro and con-vo.—*WALTER WINCHELL, On Broadway*.

Wars seem to have a habit of coming when nations can least afford them.—*DONALD G. MACLEAN, The Financial Post, Canada*.

According to a Zurich report Marshal Goering may receive an Austrian knighthood. Arise, Sir Cumference!—*Punch*.

Three Canadians, sleeping in a tent in one of the English training areas last summer, were rudely awakened by a terrific crash not far away.

"What was that—thunder or bombs?" asked one.

"Bombs," was the laconic answer.

"Thank heaven for that!" chimed in the third. "I thought we were going to have more rain!"—*The Financial Post, Canada*.

Orville Wright was reproached for not taking up the challenge of the Smithsonian Institute that it was Langley, not the Wrights, who was the first to fly.

"The trouble with you, Orville," said a friend, "is that you are too taciturn—you don't assert yourself enough. You should press-agentize more."

"My dear friend," Orville Wright answered, "the best talker and the worst flier among the birds is the parrot."



